

Date: Fri, 4 Feb 94 11:43:00 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #112
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Fri, 4 Feb 94 Volume 94 : Issue 112

Today's Topics:

"Flexible" 9913 (Was - Re: Coaxial cable)
 * SpaceNews 07-Feb-94 *
 ARRL Letter Jan 26, 1994
 Dayton Parking: Hell on Earth!
 Skeptical Inquirer: EMF scare
 Timewave sources?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 4 Feb 1994 19:04:28 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!
slip1-13.acs.ohio-state.edu!user@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: "Flexible" 9913 (Was - Re: Coaxial cable)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>
> At a recent hamfest I bought some "flexible" 9913 coax. The overall
> construction is the same (full foil & braid shielding etc.) but the
> core is stranded instead of solid.

>
The best "flexible 9913" I have seen is Aircom Plus from Germany.
It is sold in usa by SSB Electronic, 124 Cherrywood Dr., Mountaintop, PA
18707. 717-868-5643.

It is a different construction that 9913. It has radial plastic ribs with
lots of air as opposed to the spiral plastic retainer of Belden 9913. They

claim

you can bend it at very sharp radius without difficulties. Also they have special N connectors for it.

73,

Ron Long w8gus.

Date: 4 Feb 94 17:55:23 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: * SpaceNews 07-Feb-94 *
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB NEWS @ AMSAT \$SPC0207
* SpaceNews 07-Feb-94 *

BID: \$SPC0207

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SpaceNews
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MONDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1994

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* STS-60 SAREX MISSION BEGINS *

=====

The Space Shuttle Discovery made a spectacular, historic, on-time liftoff at 12:30 UTC on 03-Feb-94 from the Kennedy Space Center. Discovery's launch marks the first joint U.S.-Russian Space Shuttle Flight. This will be the first of several joint missions planned in preparation for the development of the international Space Station. Cosmonaut Sergei Krikalev, U5MIR, was one of the six crew members on board this Shuttle flight. His fellow American crew mates include Commander Charlie Bolden, KE4IQB, Pilot Ken Reightler, and Mission Specialists Jan Davis, Ron Sega, KC5ETH, and Franklin Chang-Diaz.

The primary payloads on-board Discovery are the Wake Shield Facility, which will be deployed and retrieved during the flight and the Spacehab facility. Of particular interest to Radio Amateurs is the Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX) secondary payload.

The following Keplerian Elements for STS-60 are provided by Ron Parise, WA4SIR, at the Goddard Space Flight Center:

STS-60

```
1 22977U 94006A   94 35.13981770 0.00000202  00000-0  58718-5 0    37
2 22977   56.9857 213.2731 0008535 263.0773  96.9324 15.72145611  115
```

Satellite: STS-60

Catalog number: 22977

Epoch time: 94035.13981770 (04 FEB 94 03:21:20.25 UTC)

Element set: GSFC-003

Inclination: 56.9857 deg

RA of node: 213.2731 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-60

Eccentricity: 0.0008535 Keplerian Elements

Arg of perigee: 263.0773 deg

Mean anomaly: 96.9324 deg

Mean motion: 15.72145611 rev/day Semi-major Axis: 6730.8981 Km

Decay rate: 0.20E-05 rev/day^2 Apogee Alt: 358.25 Km

Epoch rev: 11 Perigee Alt: 346.77 Km

NOTE - This element set is based on NORAD element set # 003.

The spacecraft has been propagated to the next ascending node, and the orbit number has been adjusted to bring it into agreement with the NASA numbering convention.

[Info via Frank H. Bauer, KA3HDO of the SAREX Working Group]

★ AMSAT NET ON GALAXY 3 ★

=====

To all interested satellite users, experiments are underway that uplink the Houston Area Amsat Net, heard locally on the 147.100 MHz FM repeater, on Galaxy 3, Channel 17, (Shop-At-Home Channel) on a 5.8 MHz subcarrier. This net is carried in real-time on Tuesday evening, from approximately 10:00 PM Local Time (CST) until completion at approximately 10:30 - 10:45 PM. This is an experiment but could be continued on a regular basis if interest is sufficient. Please send reports of your reception and your comments to:

davidsonc@tcd.jsc.nasa.gov via Internet, or

you may call (713) 483-0078 during business hours, or during the uplink period at (713) 595-2393 and ask for Craig Davidson, WD5BDX.

★ NEWS FROM JAPAN ★

=====

NASDA's first H-II rocket was launched at 07:20 (JST=UTC+9h) on 04-Feb-94. The H-II is designed to serve as NASDA's main space transportation system in the 1990's to meet the demand for larger satellite launches at a lower cost and still maintain a high degree of reliability. It is capable of sending a single two ton class payload or multiple payload totaling two tons onto geostationary orbit. The H-II is a two-stage rocket equipped with two large solid rocket boosters (SRBs) on the first stage for thrust augmentation.

Principal specifications of the H-II:

Overall length: 50

Diameter: 4

Total mass: 260t (payload not included)

Guidance system: Strapped-down inertial guidance system

Shape: Blunt-cone shape, Nose radius 1.35m, Diameter 3.40m, Height 1.46m

Weight: Approx. 865kg at launch, Approx. 761kg at re-entry

[Info via Yoshiro Yamada]

★ MIR MUSIC REQUEST ★

=====

Ongoing contacts on 145.550 MHz are taking place between the cosmonauts of the Russian Mir space station and a few hams in Israel, mainly 4X4LF Shlomo on Packet, and Mark 4Z4KX, a native-Russian speaker, on voice. When Mir is overhead, one may often hear Mark and one of the cosmonauts chatting away.

Followers of Israeli popular music know well the name Ofra Haza, a singer who has made a name for herself, especially in Europe. Nonetheless, Mark 4Z4KX was rather surprised when Cosmonaut Alexander Serebrov, ROMIR, on one of his overhead QSO's with him, asked Mark to send greetings to Ofra! Alexander related that he's a fan of hers, and asked Mark to see if he could get a cassette of hers for him.

No problem! As the ham connection goes, 4Z4XC Yair Haza is Ofra's brother, and promised to procure her latest CD, which will have to be transcribed to cassette, as all they have on board the Mir is a cassette machine.

[Info via Shlomo, 4X4LF@4X4LI.ISR.MDLE]

★ FO-20 OPERATION SCHEDULE ★

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The FO-20 operation schedule is follows. Analog transponder and digital transponder will be ON for a week respectively as they were since last December.

Analog mode:

09-Feb-94 07:15 UTC -to- 16-Feb-94 07:40 UTC
23-Feb-94 08:05 UTC -to- 02-Mar-94 06:40 UTC
09-Mar-94 07:05 UTC -to- 16-Mar-94 07:30 UTC
23-Mar-94 07:52 UTC -to- 30-Mar-94 08:15 UTC

Digital mode:

Unless otherwise noted above.

[Info via Kazu Sakamoto, JJ1WTK]

* THANKS! *

=====

Thanks to all those who sent messages of appreciation regarding SpaceNews,
especially:

9V1X0 GM2ASU LX2LA N2JUX VK5THA N9VEM KF0QS

* FEEDBACK/INPUT WELCOMED *

=====

Mail to SpaceNews should be directed to the editor (John, KD2BD) via any
of the following paths:

FAX : 1-908-747-7107
PACKET : KD2BD @ N2KZH.NJ.USA.NA
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.ocpt.ccur.com -or- kd2bd@amsat.org

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
 Department of Engineering and Technology
 Advanced Technology Center
 Brookdale Community College
 Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
 U.S.A.

<<= SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter read in space! -=>>

/EX

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John A. Magliacane, KD2BD * /\ /\ * Voice : 1-908-224-2948
Advanced Technology Center |/\ /\ /\ | Packet : KD2BD @ N2KZH.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College |/\ /\ /\ | Internet: kd2bd@ka2qhd.ocpt.ccur.com
Lincroft, NJ 07738 * /\ /\ * Morse : -. -.. ..--- -..

Date: Thu, 3 Feb 1994 03:16:34 GMT
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!marcbg@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: ARRL Letter Jan 26, 1994
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The ARRL Letter Vol. 13, No. 2 January 26, 1994

Appeals court sides with amateur; tower victory reinforces PRB-1;

A federal appeals court in Minnesota has found in favor of an amateur and against a local municipality, the latest round in a three-year battle. The decision could affect how PRB-1, the federal declaration preempting local regulations, may be applied in the future.

Sylvia Pentel, N0MRW, applied in January 1991 for a zoning variance for a 68-foot crank-up tower from the city of Mendota Heights. At the time, she was using a roofmounted vertical which, she was unaware, violated the city's zoning rules (since it was taller than 25 feet). The city denied her application for a tower but granted a special-use permit to allow her to keep the vertical.

Pentel sued the city in US district court, saying that its ordinance was preempted by PRB-1, which recognizes the needs of both municipalities and amateurs, and which requires a "reasonable accommodation" of the needs of amateurs. The district court found in favor of the city, and Pentel appealed.

In overturning the lower court's decision, the US Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit said that the FCC in PRB-1 "was attempting to strike a balance" between the interests of municipalities and amateurs, and exhorted Pentel and the city to work together to "arrive at a satisfactory solution."

The court of appeals said that its decision does not mean that the city must necessarily grant Pentel's tower application as it stands, but rather that the city must make a reasonable accommodation for her interests. The court said that granting a special-use permit for Pentel's vertical was not an accommodation "in any practical sense" because the record showed it was inadequate for her purposes.

Pentel's lawyer, John B. (Jay) Bellows Jr, K0QBE, said the importance of this decision lies in the court's shifting the burden away from the amateur and more toward the municipality.

"PRB-1 really is not about 'balancing'" Bellows said, "and this decision recognized that.

"I was particularly impressed with the appeals court's grasp of the overall subject," Bellows said.

The court said the distinction between balancing a municipality's and an amateur's interests, on the one hand, and accommodating an amateur's interests "is important, because a standard that requires a city to accommodate amateur communications in a reasonable fashion is certainly more rigorous than one that simply requires a city to balance local and federal interests when deciding whether to permit a radio antenna."

Bellows has previously appeared with amateurs at town council meetings and helped with the drafting of several local antenna ordinances. He appeared with Pentel before both the Mendota Heights planning commission and the city council in her quest for a permit.

Bellows was assisted by an ARRL amicus curiae brief filed by General Counsel Chris Imlay, N3AKD. Imlay also provided advice on strategy in the case.

"You never know how a court is going to be swayed by a friend of the court brief," Bellows said. "In this case," the League's participation did show that there was a national interest in such a matter, and demonstrated that the decision of the court could have wide-ranging effects." Does public service work

Sylvia Pentel, an amateur since 1988, is primarily interested in public service communication. She is National Communications Officer for the Emergency Medical Preparedness Office of the National Disaster Medical Service.

She first became involved in public service communication after the Loma Prieta (California) earthquake in October 1989. Her local work, on VHF and UHF, expanded to the HF amateur bands, and she originally sought to replace her vertical with a beam following the earthquake.

"I especially wanted better HF coverage during the Desert Shield buildup to the Persian Gulf War," she said, but the town denied her permit at that time.

Pentel has an illustrious Amateur Radio legacy. Her father was Maurice Goldberg, 9APW and later 9ZG, a radio pioneer and early ARRL official in his division. His name appears over several technical articles in 1920s QSTs.

Goldberg, who died in 1977, did not live to see his daughter become a licensed amateur, but he did lay the groundwork. "Dad tried to teach me CW when I was far too young," Pentel said. "I thought it was a family thing, the 'Maurice code.'"

Pentel said getting a permit for her tower has "been a long, frustrating haul. I should have just gone ahead and put it up, considering there are several other amateur towers in town.

"Instead, I did the 'right thing,'" she said. "I got the ARRL package of materials and made a comprehensive application to the town, with engineering drawings and so on."

After getting favorable signatures from nine neighbors, Pentel ran into trouble when a couple of neighbors "began stirring things up at the hearings," she said.

But she is not to be deterred.

Her lawyer, Bellows, said the next step is to sit down with the the town fathers and "talk about accommodation." League testifies at New Jersey RF hearing

ARRL General Counsel Chris Imlay, N3AKD, and Northern New Jersey Section Manager Rich Moseson, NW2L, have led a delegation of hams in testifying against a proposed New Jersey state regulation which, they argued, could effectively shut down Amateur Radio in the state.

The regulation, proposed by the state Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (DEPE) would require the owners of all fixed-station transmitting antennas and certain RF-generating industrial equipment to register with the state and pay a hefty annual fee. The fees would pay for state inspections -- once every ten years -- to determine whether each RF source is in compliance with state limits for exposure to non-ionizing RF radiation. (The state limits are the same ones specified by ANSI - the American National Standards Institute - in their 1984 standards.)

The summary that was issued along with the proposed regulation stated that amateurs would be exempted "at this time," but there was no specific exemption in the regulation itself. And the department specifically invited comments on whether hams should be subject to the inspection program in the future.

The appearance by Imlay, Moseson, and about 10 other hams at a public hearing on January 11 in New Jersey's capital capped two weeks of intense efforts to spread the word about the proposal and to organize the ARRL response.

The proposal first surfaced the week before Christmas. As details emerged, it became obvious that the proposal posed a major threat to all ham radio activities in New Jersey. ARRL Hudson Division Director Steve Mendelsohn, WA2DHF, along with Moseson, asked ARRL President George Wilson III, W4OYI, to authorize Imlay's testimony at the DEPE hearing. Wilson agreed, noting the gravity of the threat to hams in New Jersey, plus the likelihood that, if the measure was enacted, other states might follow New Jersey's lead.

Some 50 people attended the hearing and about 20 testified, half of those being amateurs (although some hams appeared in their professional capacities). All of the speakers opposed the proposal, generally arguing that the state was duplicating FCC regulations and that those FCC rules already assured that workers and the public were protected from excessive RF radiation. They saw the fees as nothing more than a new tax on the businesses and people of New Jersey.

The first ham to testify was leadoff witness Vivian Lopez, N2NZN, a lawyer familiar with the state regulatory process. She challenged the DEPE's authority to enact the regulations at all, charging that the law under which they were proposed had been written to deal with threats from nuclear radiation, not RF.

"If the department seeks to stretch that authority as a basis for regulating whole industries," Lopez testified, "then the enabling legislation ought to first be amended to specifically grant that power."

Imlay and Moseson appeared on behalf of the ARRL. In his testimony, Imlay cited numerous court decisions, dating back to 1927, giving the federal government "exclusive" and "expansive" authority to regulate radio and TV. He also noted that the FCC had categorically exempted amateurs from routine reporting on compliance with RF exposure standards, and that RF safety questions are included on amateur license exams.

Moseson testified as to the likely impact of the regulation on

Amateur Radio in New Jersey, explaining that annual fees of \$1000 or more for a typical station would simply force most hams off the air. Without ham radio, he said, the state would lose a vital emergency communications resource as well as endanger millions of dollars in federal emergency management aid, since backup communications abilities would be lost.

Measurements difficult

Moseson also explained the difficulty of taking measurements at a typical ham station, which can operate on many frequencies with infinitely variable power levels and radiation patterns, as well as the stifling effect that the regulation would have on station changes and experimentation.

Finally, the ARRL representatives reminded the department that FCC rules limit state and local regulation of amateur antennas to the "minimum practicable" extent required to achieve their purposes, and that those regulations may not preclude amateur communication. Applying the proposed regulation to hams, the League argued, would effectively preclude amateur communication and would therefore be in violation of FCC rules.

The League's testimony concluded with a request that, if the department decides to enact the regulation, then, at the very least, it should specifically exempt any RF source that is "a component of a federally licensed station in the Amateur Radio Service," as defined by FCC rules.

There also was testimony from representatives of broadcasters, telephone companies, land-mobile users and municipal government. One municipal spokesman was Bill Sohl, President of the Mt. Olive, New Jersey, town council (as well as being K2UNK and an ARRL Local Government Liaison). He told the panel that, if his town applied the reasoning behind the proposed regulation to its police department, then each motorist in the town would have to register and pay a fee to the town to cover expenses in case the motorist violated a traffic law and a police officer needed to take time to write a ticket.

At the end of the hearing, department officials gave no indication of how they might respond to the criticisms leveled at the proposal. At the request of several witnesses, however, they did extend the deadline for written comments from January 20 to February 22. A final decision on the proposal must be made by December 6, 1994.

One week after the hearing, a new governor took office and appointed as DEPE commissioner a state legislator with a reputation for trying to accommodate business as well as environmental concerns. Moseson said he and others plan to work with the new state leadership.

(This story was reported by ARRL Northern New Jersey Section Manager Rich Moseson, NW2L.)

League seeks primary 902-MHz slots

The ARRL has petitioned the FCC to provide the amateur service with primary allocations from 902 to 904 MHz and from 912 to 918 MHz, with certain geographic limitations.

Amateurs already are allocated from 902 to 928 MHz on a shared basis

with several other services, including government radio-location; fixed and mobile services; industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) equipment; and various nonlicensed, low-power, "Part 15" devices.

Last spring, the FCC proposed to expand Automatic Vehicle Monitoring (AVM) systems in the 902 to 928 MHz range, and also has suggested permitting non-government wind profiler systems in the band. In June 1993 the ARRL said that further study of the band was needed.

In its January 13, 1994, petition, the ARRL said that these FCC proposals jeopardize Amateur Radio use of 902 to 904 and 912 to 918 MHz, segments that the League said have not interfered with AVM systems and which are critical to the development and continuation of specialized communication techniques by amateurs.

The ARRL petition said that since the 902 to 928 MHz band was made available to amateurs in most of the US in 1985, its use has grown, particularly for weak-signal work and television; the two primary segments sought by the League would be aimed at those users.

The League mentioned, again, that two current Commission agenda items -- the first an inquiry into placing non-government wind profilers on the band (in Docket 93-59), and the second, a proposal to expand AVM systems in the band -- were a departure from the US position at the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference, at which amateur access to the band was first addressed.

The League said that the adoption of the requested primary segments for amateurs would not "prejudice" the development of AVM systems or wind profilers.

The ARRL petition said that the FCC had considered the availability of 902 to 928 MHz to amateurs in its decision to take 220 to 222 MHz away from them.

And the League said since amateurs now rely more and more on the 902-MHz band, a significant reduction of its usefulness would "constitute a breach of the Commission's previous assurances" of continued availability.

The League cited as an example the Los Angeles area, where a local band plan works around AVM operations. Use of the 902 to 903 MHz segment is "heavy," the League said, with not only weak-signal operation there, but point-to-point links and repeater inputs as well. Similarly, 912 to 918 MHz is heavily used, the League said, for digital wideband, ATV simplex, and ATV repeater operation.

This local band plan is an example of the sharing arrangements necessary in a crowded RF environment, the League said, and it points up the need for the primary amateur allocations being sought.

The exceptions to the primary allocations for amateurs that the League seeks in its petition would be restrictions in certain parts of Texas and New Mexico, where such restrictions already are in effect to protect government operations.

ARRL Board of Directors meeting highlights

The ARRL Board of Directors met in Rocky Hill, Connecticut, on January 21 and 22, 1994. The following is a summary of meeting highlights. Details will appear in March QST.

* The Board re-elected its present slate of officers: President George Wilson III, W4OYI; First Vice President Rod Stafford, KB6ZV; Vice President Jay Holladay, W6EJJ; Vice President Tom Frenaye, K1KI; International Affairs Vice President Larry Price, W4RA; Treasurer Jim McCobb, K1LLU; Secretary and Executive Vice President David Sumner, K1ZZ; and Chief Financial Officer Barry Shelley.

* Elected to the Executive Committee were Rocky Mountain Division Director Marshall Quiat, AG0X; Hudson Division Director Stephen Mendelsohn, WA2DHF; Delta Division Director Joel Harrison, WB5IGF; and Great Lakes Division Director Al Severson, AB8P.

* An interim report and band plan recommendation of an ad hoc committee was adopted, looking to the early implementation of the expected allocation of 219 to 220 MHz for limited amateur use.

* The 1994-95 ARRL budget plan was adopted.

* The Volunteer Resources Committee was tasked with studying the feasibility of a system of technical awards to recognize achievement in fields ranging from design and construction to the creation of innovative communication systems, and to develop appropriate criteria.

* The League will file a petition for rule-making seeking to remove overly restrictive rule provisions concerning the use of spread spectrum techniques, and an ad hoc committee was created to recommend technical standards.

* The Membership Services Committee will study the possibility of relocating the 40-meter Novice subband. The committee will report back to the Board in July.

* The Board approved a revision of the ARRL/Red Cross Statement of Understanding.

* ARRL Headquarters will begin to notify members of license expirations, and will include a Form 610 to effect license renewals.

* The Administration and Finance Committee will study the feasibility of offering group legal defense insurance to ARRL members to cover legal costs in antenna cases and RFI lawsuits.

* The ARRL Letter will be offered to affiliated club newsletter editors free of charge, on a trial basis.

* The Administration and Finance Committee was asked to investigate the development of a multi-media production capability for Headquarters, to keep pace with the changing technology in today's personal computing revolution.

* Perry Williams, W1UED, was commended for 40 years of dedicated service and congratulated on the occasion of his forthcoming retirement from the Headquarters staff, in April 1994.

BRIEFS

* Beginning March 1 the FCC will accept only the new version of its Form 610, as explained in February QST (page 103). March QST "Exam Info" reprints the new form and will have further information on its use. Use of the new form applies to everyone, from new licensees to renewals, call sign changes, etc.

In early February the ARRL-VEC's newsletter, VE Express, will include a full-size version of the new Form 610. The ARRL-VEC also will mail bulk quantities of the new form to all of its 650-plus "field stocked" VE teams. The ARRL-VEC will recommend that its VE teams begin using the new form on February 12, to allow for sufficient turnaround time.

* In 1993 ARRL members sent about 7.25 tons of QSLs to the ARRL Outgoing QSL Service for shipment to bureaus overseas. This was 2,182,000 cards for DX destinations. The US Incoming QSL Bureau's volunteers sorted just over two million cards in 1993, as well.

Information about these services is on pages 98 and 99 of QST for January 1994.

* Tucson Amateur Packet Radio has scheduled its annual meeting for March 4 through 6 in Tucson at the Best Western Inn at the Airport. The annual meeting will feature presentations and papers on several new hardware projects, discussions of projects in progress, hands-on demonstrations, and a minisymposium on the future directions of amateur packet radio. For more information contact Program Chairman Keith Justice, KF7TP, at 602-461-8687.

And TAPR has a new address: 8987-309 East Tanque Verde Road, No. 337, Tucson AZ 85749. Their voice mail system number is 817-383-0000; the fax number is 817-566-2544.

* Shack in the USSR: Tandy Corp. has opened its first Radio Shack in Russia. The Moscow store, which officially opened January 14, is "identical in look and layout" to stores in the US, according to Tandy. The store is franchised to the Trident Group, a Florida-based international distribution company, and is managed by Trident A/O, a Russian company.

* The American Digital Radio Society has acquired the RTTY Digital Journal, and will retain Dale Sinner, W6IWO, as its editor. For more information on the ADRS and a copy of its newsletter, write to ADRS, Box 2465, New York NY 10185 (BBS at 212-698-2102).

* Fred Doob, AA8FQ, will once again run, for ICOM and charity, in the Los Angeles Marathon on March 6. As in the New York Marathon last November, Doob will operate, with his son Don Busick, K5AAD, until his death.

* Two more shuttle astronauts have received their amateur call signs: Charles Bolden is KE4IQB, and Ronald Sega is KC5ETH. Both are members of the STS-60 crew, scheduled for a February 3 lift-off, and are Technician class licensees. Russian cosmonaut Sergei Krikalev, U5MIR, is also an STS-60 crew member.

* NASA Television has moved to satellite Spacenet 2, transponder 5, C Band, 69 degrees west longitude, on 3880 MHz, horizontal polarization, with audio on 6.8 MHz. During space shuttle flights NASA Select TV occasionally carries Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX) activity.

* The Foundation for Amateur Radio will administer 49 scholarships for the 1994-95 academic year to assist licensed amateurs who are students. The awards, from \$500 to \$2000, are available to full-time college students, including those who have been accepted for 1994.

Additional information and application forms should be requested before April 30, 1994, from FAR Scholarships, 6903 Rhode Island Ave., College Park MD 20740.

* In the days following the earthquake near Los Angeles on January 17 you may have heard or read about an experimenter named Jack Coles, of San Jose, California. Coles listens to the 10 to 12 kHz range for 0.5 to 2 second pulses and is one of a group of experimenters who think this may be a way to predict earthquakes. Coles says he's always been interested in radio and is currently studying for an amateur ticket.

10 Years Ago in The ARRL Letter

The ARRL Executive Committee authorized the League's counsel, Chris Imlay, N3AKD, to file friend of the court briefs in two local cases involving Amateur Radio. One of them, involving John Thernes, WM4T, was ultimately successful, and has been cited in later cases, including *Pentel v. Mendota Heights* (see accompanying story).

The first Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX) video was unveiled, produced by Roy Neal, K6DUE. The 28minute film featured the first SAREX flight, of W5LFL on STS-9. This film was superseded by one titled "SAREX," a general-interest film that the ARRL still widely circulates to clubs, and another, "Ham Radio in Space," which concentrates on how schools can use the SAREX program.

The League was meeting informally with the FCC to promote Amateur Radio third-party message service at the Olympic Games that summer in Los Angeles, although it was unclear if security concerns would allow stations to be set up in the Olympic Village.

ARRL membership rose in 1983 from 124,000 to 126,000, a 1.6% increase, after a 12.5 percent decline in 1982 following a dues increase. (League membership growth in the US for 1993 was 2.05 %).

--

Marc B. Grant fax 214-231-3998 voice 214-246-1150
marcbg@netcom.com Amateur Radio N5MEI
marcbg@esy.com Richardson, TX

Date: Tue, 1 Feb 1994 18:04:28
From: ftpbox!mothost!schbbs!njohnson.ia03.comm.mot.com!cnj002@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Dayton Parking: Hell on Earth!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2im1g0\$i6v@oak.oakland.edu> prvalko@vela.acs.oakland.edu (prvalko) writes:

>From: prvalko@vela.acs.oakland.edu (prvalko)
>Subject: Dayton Parking: Hell on Earth!
>Date: 1 Feb 1994 16:54:24 GMT

>Well folks, if you've read the latest Ham Radio Newsline you MIGHT have

>noticed the casual mention that their MIGHT(?) not be busses available
>to shuttle people around from hotels to Hara this year.

.
. .
. .
. .

I attended the Dayton Hamvention for the first time last year.

The first day (Friday) my friend and I tried parking close to the arena (We had to leave early to pick up a friend at the airport in Cincinnati). We ended up walking several blocks. It was a rainy weekend and we figured the private lot would turn into a mud pit very quickly (It did).

The next day we tried parking at the Salem Mall, one of the satellite parking lots.

We were close to the bus (50 ft). The Busses (sp ?) arrived every 10 minutes, and it only took a couple of minutes to get to the arena.

It worked so well that we made several trips back and forth carrying our purchased treasures to our car.

(The lots were patrolled by security personnel)

Needless to say, that's what we did for the rest of the Hamvention and plan on doing this year.

Oh, and it was FREE too!

I hope that the DARA keeps this service, it's an excellent idea!

-Neil Johnson, N0SFH
-Network Analyst
-Motorola, Land Mobile Products Sector
-Mount Pleasant, IA

Date: Fri, 4 Feb 1994 15:40:07 GMT
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Subject: Skeptical Inquirer: EMF scare
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The recent cellular telephone cancer scare got America thinking about

electromagnetic fields in the air around us. Do they cause cancer? Is it even *possible* that they could cause cancer? This quarter's Skeptical Inquirer examines the various claims and arguments on this convoluted issue.

An excerpt follows:

ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD CANCER SCARES

BY SID DEUTSCH

Do electromagnetic fields cause cancer? Those who claim that they do cause cancer seek a scientific explanation for the phenomenon. In this sense, it is not a paranormal claim, but it is a "fringe science" claim and is therefore a valid subject for the Skeptical Inquirer. A single example illustrates the importance of the subject (Fischetti 1993). In the United States, in 1993, 17,500 of us will develop brain cancer (according to the National Cancer Institute). About one out of 50 people use handheld cellular telephones. Statistically, therefore, 350 of the people who use these telephones will develop brain cancer. It is reasonable to estimate that 10 of these tumors will occur on the side of the head near where the telephone is held.

On January 21, 1993, David Reynard of St. Petersburg, Florida, blamed his wife's use of a handheld cellular telephone for her death due to brain cancer. The media, ever eager to protect hapless citizens, exposed this hitherto unknown cause of cancer. In a few days, cellular-phone stock prices dropped by 17 percent, and the Cellular Telecommunication Industry Association has pledged to spend \$15 million to \$25 million in the next three to five years to study the issue.

A great deal of research has been, and will be, done to determine safe limits of electromagnetic energy. I was personally involved in a project some 30 years ago in which the eyes of anesthetized rabbits were held against the open end of a microwave waveguide. Not surprisingly, when the microwave energy was sufficient to cause a sustained temperature rise to abnormal levels, the eyes were damaged (Rosenthal 1976). This, incidentally, illustrates one of the boundary conditions: If incident energy induces an appreciable temperature rise anywhere in the body, it is potentially dangerous. This is, of course, the microwave-oven effect. Bear in mind, however, that a 7-degree-Fahrenheit fever is one of the body's normal defense mechanisms.

It happens that it is a relatively simple procedure to calculate and measure temperature rise in tissue. If it were only a matter of an artificial fever, however, there would be no controversy. The problem

is that the David Reynards and their lawyers and many in the media maintain that cancer is somehow caused or aggravated by electromagnetic energy that is below the level of appreciable temperature rise. Fringe science resides in the word "somehow."

So begins this issue's featured article from Skeptical Inquirer magazine.

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--The Electronic Newsstand Staff

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user@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Timewave sources?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I'm interested in getting some prices on the Timewave DSP
units. In checking the Feb 94 QST I find about \$20
discount between the company itself and Texas Towers.
With sales tax, it makes 'em basically even (since I'm
in Texas). I havn't seen 'em in any of the other ads so
far. Anyone know who else carries 'em?

THANKS

& 73 - de WB5KXH

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